

EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME OF A PAISON.

PARALIN

AGAINST HEAD- AND TOOTHACHE

MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPEN

NO figure in ancient Jewish history is painted as black as King Manasseh of Judah. He had erected altars to Baal, passed his own child, ren through the fire, practiced sorcery, necromancy and sorcery. But eventually, according to the Palestinian Midrash, fearing retribution for his evil deeds, he repented. The wicked Manasseh prayed to God for forgiveness. Even the ministering angels could not stomach the thought that he should be pardoned. So they stopped up all the windows of the firmament to keep his prayer from coming up on high. They also protested to God and said: "Is there repentance before thee for such a man, blessed be He, replied: 'If I do not receive him in repentance I shall bolt the door in that face of all penitents.'"

He did the Holy One do? He did a kind of loophole beneath the Throne of Glory and thus heard Manasseh's supplication.

A GREAT debate is going on at the moment in Israel in reference to the establishment of diplomatic relations with Germany. There are still those who, as five years ago when the Reparations agreement was to be signed, take the attitude of the ministering angels and say: "No truck with a nation which performed the wickedness that Germany wrought against the Jewish people in particular and against the world in general." Others felt that if Germany wished to make some restitution they should be allowed to do so. For what crime? One can find the Nazi punishment code in the great poem of Bialik in which he discussed the futility of crying for vengeance, asking what for? To state with the shedding of innocent infants' blood. The whole chapter was one in which moral issues were those of the Herut elements who doubtless had an element of sincerity in their opposition to Reparations but whose attitude towards Germany also reflects a political and general philosophy which is the child of a movement of violence and feeds upon negative passions like hatred.

TWO factors seemed to justify accepting Reparations from Germany. It would not have been good for the moral development of the State of Israel to go on cherishing thoughts of revenge for the crime the Nazis committed, and therefore the continual bearing of hatred in one's soul must affect the behavior more seriously than the object of that hatred. To hate eternally is to destroy one's own soul. The second reason is that through the Reparations the Germans sought to ease their conscience that they should have come to the people they had most wronged to restore their self-respect was the nearest we might ever get to a retribution fitting for the crime they had committed. And there was a third reason. The Germans were urgently anxious to purge their guilt in some measure and it was abhorrent to Jewish ethics to deny them the opportunity.

ONE does not plead the financial and economic benefits that flowed from reparations, for these can never compensate for a single soul unjustly done to death by the Nazis. When the agreement was made with Germany this fact was clearly understood. Now the question of Israel-German relations has to be decided. The decision must be taken in a dispassionate manner, with hatred and vengeance cast out of the account. There are good reasons why Israel should have diplomatic relations with Germany. The Germans were under constant pressure from the Arab states when the Reparations agreements were first mooted, but they went on with their plan. They are now resisting the same pressures over diplomatic relations with Israel. This stand, taken at a time when other governments, like the British, are supinely abetting the Arab boycott of Israel, strikes a powerful blow at the Arab onslaught and indeed calls their bluff completely. Such a source of support for Israel should not be rejected. There is one further reason. With the development of the European Common Market, of Euratom and the general move towards a more closely-knit and cohesive Europe, there is evolving as Chancellor Adenauer wrote in this paper about a year ago, the possibility of a real economic and technological force being produced which will form a balance between the great blocs of East and West. In this bloc Germany will be a powerful factor and there is no reason why Israel should gratuitously seek a new field for further isolation.

Jerusalem, August 2.

RAF Jets Raid Main Fort Of Oman Rebels

BAHRAIN, Thursday (Reuters). — An official communication said that about five R.A.F. Venom jet fighters made a "small attack" today on the great round fort at Nuwara, headquarters of the rebel Imam of Oman.

No people were seen in the vicinity at the time.

The Sultan of Muscat and Oman, Said bin Taimur, threw open the gates of his walled city for three hours yesterday to seven foreign journalists, including the Foreign Minister, Mr. Neil James, a Briton — to give what was probably the first formal press conference ever to be held in Muscat.

The correspondents — six British and one American — flew over some 650 kms. of desert from the base at Sharjah where they have been waiting one week for the Sultan's permission to enter his territory.

British Aid

LT-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Bourne, Commander of the Middle East Land Forces, today began an on-the-spot investigation of British military aid to the Sultan. He is expected to visit the Sultan to discuss plans for further help against the rebels.

He is also expected to call at Sharjah, the base from which R.A.F. Venoms have been carrying out rocket and cannon strikes against rebel positions. One of these, the fort of Ikt, which is about 30 kms. south of the Nuwara headquarters of the Imam, has already surrendered.

In London today, the Foreign Office reportedly denied the existence of the Imam have captured a brother of the Sultan in a desert battle.

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QUERIED IN COMMONS

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — Mr. Hugh Caskett, leader of the Labour Opposition, today queried the Government's intervention in the Sultan's dispute with the Imam, which he said was "a healthy development."

U.P. reported from Washington that the State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said on Wednesday that the U.S. had no information that the Soviet Union had offered financial aid to Syria.

Asked to comment on the report that the Soviet Union had offered Yugoslavia \$250m. in aid, he said this offer had been known for some time. He said that the Soviet Union offered this amount to help Yugoslavia construct an aluminum plant and to help develop her natural resources.

Ghana Gov't Mission Due on Sunday

A Ghana Governmental Mission is to arrive in Israel on August 17.

The mission's members are Mr. Kojo Botsio, Minister of Education, Mr. Emmanuel Bensa, Minister of Works; Mr. Nathaniel Welbeck, Minister without Portfolio; Dr. T. R. Maunon, President of the Faculty of Education (a native of Abyssinia); Mr. Aye Kum, President Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. F. G. Taylor, a British official in the Development Corporation.

The Mission will meet with the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and other Cabinet Ministers.

Hungary to Try Catholic Prelates

VIENNA, Thursday (UP). — Mr. Egon Tureczny, former Secretary of the Hungarian Prime Minister, Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, and several other Catholic prelates will stand trial shortly for taking part in "counter-revolutionary actions" during last October's revolt, it was announced today.

Budapest Radio, quoting the Interior Ministry, said Tureczny will be the main defendant. It did not say how many other prelates were involved.

Japan Opens New Air Defence HQ

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuters). — The Japanese air defence force today opened its new Air Defence Headquarters at Fuchu near Tokyo.

The force has an authorized strength of 825 aircraft, including 276 jets (fighters) and 20,000 personnel. By 1960 Japan will be responsible for the immediate air defence of Japan and the U.S. will take over the strategic and political responsibility should the need arise.

In accordance with the decision of the Newspaper Publishers Association, with the approval of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the price of

Friday and holiday issues of daily newspapers, including this paper, will be 250 Pruta.

Subscription rates remain unchanged.

The Management

POST

Israel Protests T.S.O. Inaction Over Syria

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israel has protested to the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization against that body's refusal to investigate a complaint against Syria's aggressive threat and other breaches of Article 1 of the Armistice Agreement.

Syria Gets Big Price Reduction in Russia

The Syrian mission which conducted talks in Moscow last week succeeded in obtaining 70 per cent from the amount which Syria was supposed to pay for goods purchased from Russia, the Arab News Agency reported yesterday, quoting the Damascus daily, "El Kai el Am."

The reduction totalled 120,000 (\$280m.) while the total value of goods bought was 1,500,000 (\$400m.).

The paper said that the balance of 1,380,000 (\$350m.) will be paid by Syria in instalments over 10 years.

A joint committee was set up to formulate the agreement, which will be signed tomorrow when the mission returns to Moscow from its trip to Stalingrad, Kiev and other cities.

The Syrian mission is headed by Acting Defence Minister Khalek Assem and includes Minister of Public Works Jakher el Kayali and the Chief of Staff, Gen. Tewfik Nisam el-Din. Assem told the Damascus paper's correspondent in Moscow that Syria was "confident of her economy," adding that his Government has not received a grant but "has made purchases without strings attached."

When the talks opened in Moscow, Premier Sabri el-Matar said that the Syrian mission was for the purpose of finding ways of paying for the Soviet arms received by his country. On Wednesday he stated that the Syrian acceptance of Soviet aid was a "healthy development."

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Asked to comment on the report that the Soviet Union had offered Yugoslavia \$250m. in aid, he said this offer had been known for some time. He said that the Soviet Union offered this amount to help Yugoslavia construct an aluminum plant and to help develop her natural resources.

Lebanon Gets Second U.S. Arms Shipment

The Lebanon received a second shipment of American arms yesterday under the Eisenhower Doctrine in the course of last month, ANA reported from Beirut yesterday. President Camille Chamoun inspected the consignment on Wednesday.

The shipment included heavy vehicles, 100mm. guns, and equipment used in road building, the agency added. The first shipment of American arms to the Lebanon was received last June.

Saudi Replies To Hussein's Note

Bahjat Talhouni, Chief of the Royal Court, yesterday returned to Amman carrying a reply from King Saud to the letter sent by King Hussein the previous day, Ramallah Radio reported yesterday.

Talhouni conferred with King Hussein directly upon his arrival.

Indonesian Dilemma Over Match with Israel

JAKARTA, Thursday (Reuters). — The Indonesian Football Association announced today that it had decided to ask President Sukarno and the Government to assist it in finding a way out of the present deadlock in connection with two games Indonesia is to play with Israel in the World Cup.

The Indonesian Government is opposed to playing either game on Israel territory because this might weaken the Afro-Asian bloc. The Association will appeal to the President and the Government to help it find an alternative to an Indonesian "walkout." It is reported to favour compliance with Israel's insistence that one match be played in Israel, as provided for by the rules of the tournament.

Chou Said Due To Visit Egypt

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — The newspaper "Al Misra" reported in a dispatch from Peking today that Premier Chou En-Lai has accepted Nasser's invitation to visit Egypt. It said the visit would take place this year.

Premier Karamanlis of Greece would "soon" arrive in Egypt for a visit.

Jubilee Scout Jamboree Opens

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — A single maroon flare was fired over a camp-site in Warwickshire this afternoon and radio calls went out on the world's air waves to mark the opening of a 12-day jamboree of 35,000 scouts from 80 countries. (Israel has sent a delegation of boy and girl scouts.)

As the call-sign flashed out, the message "Jubilee jamboree has started" was beamed by six transmitters to all corners of the world, giving scouts who have been unable to be present an up-to-the-minute eyewitness account of one of the largest gatherings of youth ever held in this country.

All this week scouts of every race, creed and colour have been arriving at the huge camp site which has now been transformed into a scout city.

The Duke of Gloucester, uncle of Queen Elizabeth, who is the President of the Boy Scouts Association in Britain, arrived by helicopter to declare open the gathering which celebrates a double

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State of Emergency Proclaimed in Cuba

HAVANA, Cuba, Thursday (UP). — The Government of President Fulgencio Batista today suspended constitutional guarantees.

The action was taken at an extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers called by the President. Mr. Batista signed it immediately and the suspension went into effect at once.

The decree was issued after a general strike shut down the city of Santiago in eastern Cuba, where the Cuban leader Fidel Castro has his strongest urban following.

Rift Over Budget In French Cabinet

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters). — The French battle of the budget moved to its climax today. The Cabinet met for the second day in succession to settle differences between the Finance Ministry and some of the Ministers about budget cuts.

There has been a big clash between M. Gaillard (Radical) and M. Gaillard, Minister of Labour (Socialist) about making the social security fund self-supporting. M. Gaillard has made it clear he will resign if he is not accepted as a whole.

The Minister of Information, M. Soule, told reporters after a morning Cabinet session that a speedy agreement should be expected. M. Mollet, Secretary-General of the Socialist Party and ex-Premier, has been intervening behind the scenes in order to persuade the Socialist Minister to fall into line.

Cabinet Ministers remain on call so the Prime Minister can convene them when outstanding differences have been settled.

The sum in dispute is said to be 60,000 francs in the total economy programme of 550,000.

New Effort to Break Ata Deadlock

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A new attempt at breaking the deadlock in the three-month old Ata dispute was made tonight.

The Ministers of Finance and Commerce and Industry met with members of the Ata management, including the Arab League, met Mr. Raymond Hare, U.S. Ambassador in Cairo, for one hour yesterday, according to Cairo Radio.

Hare said after the meeting that he conveyed to the Ambassador "The Arab point of view on the subject concerning the Arabs — especially Oman and Algeria."

Mr. Hare told reporters, however, that "we talked about everything."

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West May Submit Plan Today For Air, Ground Control System

Charges Against U.N. Show Need for Understanding—Dag

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuters). — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld said today charges of a "double standard" in U.N. handling of the Suez and Hungarian crisis reflected the need for higher understanding of world affairs.

In his annual report to the General Assembly covering the year to June 15, he expressed "increasing concern" at the comparative public disinterest in world affairs.

Mr. Hammarskjöld said the Assembly called for voluntary withdrawal of forces and voluntary compliance with other terms of its resolutions on the Middle East and Hungary.

"That this reflected the essential character of the U.N. efforts to secure settlement of the general public disinterest in world affairs," he added.

He said there seemed to be a need for increased efforts to "promote, knowledge about the Charter and its procedures in the public. Especially evident is the need for wide understanding of the constructive potentialities of the organization as well as its constitutional limitations."

Mr. Hammarskjöld noted comments for and against giving identical voting power to the Assembly to all countries, and for and against the Security Council veto. His observations were made in a chapter by chapter "development of public understanding" in the 13-page report.

The introduction which customarily contains the Secretary-General's principal conclusions will not be released until nearer the Assembly's opening day, September 17.

Danes Press Egypt For Reply on Eylon

COPENHAGEN, Thursday (Reuters). — The Danish Minister in Egypt, Mr. C. D. Holter, has pressed the Egyptian Government to reply to the Danish seaman, Rafi Eylon, aboard the Danish freighter Birgitte Toft, while passing through the Suez Canal on July 22, it was announced in Copenhagen today.

The Danish Government had previously sent a note to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry requesting an explanation of the arrest of the seaman.

The conservative Danish newspaper "Dagbladet Nyheder" said today: "Now a reminder has been given concerning the answer, and if this does not come at once a note must be sent immediately to Nasser's Government in a form not to leave any doubt about Denmark's feelings."

A spokesman of the Danish Steamship Association said today that the Association was following the case of the arrested seaman "with the greatest interest." He said the Association was in continuous touch with the Danish Foreign Ministry.

Khayari's Role in Plot Against Hussein Told

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuters). — Jordanian army officers told a military court here today that a former Army Chief of Staff, General Ali Khayari, had ordered an armed regiment to surround the Royal Palace as part of an attempted coup d'etat last April.

The officer, Lieutenant Atallah Ghassab, told the court today that 22 men accused of plotting to overthrow King Hussein and proclaim a republic, had been given to the commander of the armed regiment, Captain Nazir Rashid.

Ghassab added he told the King of the plot on April 14 in the presence of another member of the staff, General Ali Nawar.

Generals Khayari and Nawar, who have fled the country, together with five others are being tried in their absence.

The court adjourned until Saturday.

Freighter Leaves Haifa for Suez

HAIFA, Thursday. — An Italian freighter, the Monte Pellegrino, was due to sail tonight for East and South Africa, with a cargo of some 4,000 tons. She is due to pass through the Suez Canal, the first ship to do so outward-bound from Israel since the Sinai campaign.

The vessel is taking 3,000 tons of cement, 50 tons of Cargal cartons and several hundred radio sets. She is also carrying about 100 tons of general cargo including air-conditioning equipment, fruit juice, plywood, razor blades, carbon paper, pencils, plastic goods and canned vegetables. The goods are destined for various African ports.

PAKISTANI PREMIER ARRIVES IN JORDAN

Premier H.S. Suhrawardy of Pakistan arrived yesterday in Amman from London on a four-day state visit at the invitation of King Hussein. Ramallah Radio reported last night.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Slight drop in temperatures.

	A	B	C	D
Haifa	24	20	24	28
Tiberias	28	24	28	32
Natanyah	24	20	24	28
Tel Aviv	24	20	24	28
Lod Airport	24	20	24	28
Jerusalem	24	20	24	28
Beerseba	24	20	24	28
Eilat	24	20	24	28
Dimona	24	20	24	28

(A) Humidity at 8 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum temp. (D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Arie Aroch, Minister to Brazil, for a brief private visit. Miss Maria Syrtis, the well-known Zionist author, for an extended visit (all by El Al).

Mr. Boris Davidovitch, economic industrial adviser to the Brazilian Government, on a private visit.

Rabbi Moshe Epstein, after a three month visit to the U.S. and Canada, returned to the Habimah Theatre, after taking part in the Paris dramatic festival, from London.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Georges Michelin, Israeli director of the El Al airline, for Brussels on business (by Sabena).

Mr. Lynn Stambach, and Mr. William Weik, members of the American Export-Import Bank delegation in Israel, for Amsterdam (by KLM).

TISHA B'AV this year will be dedicated to the commemoration of pilgrimages to Israel on the occasion of the State's 10th anniversary, the American Union of Orthodox Rabbis has informed Dr. S.Z. Chafetz, Director General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

A 12-YEAR-OLD boy of the Kurdane "B" tribe, was detained on Wednesday night, shortly after he allegedly stole IL20 from a bus at the Ma'araba when the driver left his vehicle for a few moments.

A CONSIGNMENT of 15 tons of ethylene dibromide, the first to be produced for export at the Bromine Factory at the Dead Sea Works, left Israel for Europe yesterday.

THE SUMMER RECESS of the Tel Aviv courts begins today and will continue until September 15. Duty judges and magistrates will be in attendance during the recess.

A NEW IMMIGRANT from Morocco, Mrs. Fortuna Bazz, of Ashkelon, yesterday complained to the police that her belongings, valued at over IL2,500, had been stolen from the Jewish Agency warehouses at Kiryat Shalom.

THE FIRST triplets to be born in the Asuta Hospital in Tel Aviv, on Tuesday at 17 years were delivered to Mrs. Tilla Domb on Tuesday. All three, two boys and a girl, are doing well.

14 WOMEN of the minority communities yesterday concluded a five-day study course arranged by Moetzet Ha-palot at the Hadassah seminar in Tel Aviv.

Memorial Meeting for Eliezer Hoofien

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A memorial service was held today at Z.O.A. House on the 30th day after the death of Eliezer Hoofien, late Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank Leumi Le-Israel.

The meeting was organized by the Bank of Israel, the Jewish Colonial Trust and the Board of Directors of Bank Leumi. Among those present were the Ministers of Finance, Commerce and Industry and Justice and the Minister without Portfolio, the Governor of the Bank of Israel, the State Controller, Members of the Knesset, and senior officials of both banks.

Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, eulogized Eliezer Hoofien's vital role as an adviser on economic policy and in founding the national financial institutions, including the central bank.

Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, stressed the deceased's influence on the national economy, recalling the time when, together with Mr. Hoofien, he had prepared the first coins of the State of Israel during the last days of the British Mandate.

The meeting was also addressed by Dr. G. Halperin, of the Bank Leumi Board; Mr. Y. Greenbaum, on behalf of the Jewish Colonial Trust, and Dr. J. Foerder, Vice-Chairman of the Bank Leumi.

The Memorial Service and the unveiling of the tombstone over the grave of our beloved husband, father, father-in-law and grandfather

Dr. Nathan Weill

of Nahariya, will take place on August 4, 1957, at 6 p.m. at the Nahariya Cemetery.

On behalf of the family, **Leni Weill**

A-6 to Appear in Heruti Trial

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The hearing of Yacov Heruti's application for release on bail was unexpectedly adjourned this morning when the Attorney-General submitted a request to appear before the court.

Judge N. Barak, the District Court President, adjourned the hearing until Sunday, after Mrs. M. Ben-Porat, Deputy State Attorney, concluded her argument against granting bail. Chief Superintendent of Police, A. Hofstadter, Chief of the C.I.D., is also to testify on Sunday.

Mr. Ben-Porat declared that Heruti, who is charged with leading a terrorist group, had never left the underground and continues to hold prominent position in it. This group was a continuation of the Barakat underground, she said, and Heruti's release would constitute a serious danger to the public, although no one wished the accused ill, the welfare of the public must be paramount.

Heruti's release would not prejudice the present trial, she said, but the possibility of his influencing witnesses and accused.

The prosecution could have availed itself of the defence regulations under which the accused is required to prove that he is not a member of an underground group, she continued. However, it had preferred to produce witnesses proving the continued existence of this underground.

The prosecution hopes, after the recess, to produce evidence, she declared. Heruti is not being held so that he should talk, or to coerce him, but because his freedom would constitute a danger to the public. "Would that we were able to say today who are the members and leaders of the underground. It might well be that respected citizens belonging to it now freely walk the streets," Mr. Ben-Porat declared.

She said that the prosecution was prepared to submit this would have to be done in chambers, because of its secret nature. (Him)

Court Martial Goes To Kafr Kasim

The Kafr Kasim court martial yesterday visited the village where the killing of 47 persons took place last autumn, and the attorneys for the prosecution and defence agreed to discuss attention to certain aspects of the terrain which they felt bore out the testimony of their respective witnesses.

The court left the village which included the three judges, the State Attorney, who is prosecuting, five defence attorneys and 10 of the 12 accused. They spent about 90 minutes at the village.

On Monday the court is scheduled to hear the witnesses on their trial in the Company Diary. This will be the end of the testimony, unless the defence counsel exercise their right to cross-examine to counter the testimony of the witnesses called by the court.

Tamir to Appeal Shura Judgment

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Shmuel Tamir is to appeal to the Supreme Court against the District Court verdict in the Amos Ben-Gurion Shura Hamitnadiv case, it was learned today.

The court ordered four members of the Shura to pay IL7,200 to Mr. Ben-Gurion for having libelled him. Mr. Tamir represented two of the defendants.

Separate Trials For Sinai Arms Smuggling

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Three men suspected of smuggling arms stolen during the Sinai Campaign will be brought before a civil court, whilst two army officers, will be tried before a court martial, it was learned today.

The first three accused are also suspected of smuggling various other goods across the borders, in particular from the Gaza Strip. A fourth suspect, from Petah Tikva, has turned State witness.

FURTHER REMAND FOR STEINMETZKY

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The detention of Yehoshua Steinmetzky, bookseller and importer, was today extended by eight days by Magistrate Y. Oster. He will be permitted to remain in the real home where he is confined.

Mr. Steinmetzky is suspected of having illegally transferred foreign currency abroad. The police requested a remand of 15 days in order to complete their investigation.

Nuclear — The Italian Government-controlled Hydro-Carbon Corporation has concluded agreements with the British Atomic Energy Commission and the Viro Corporation of America for the construction of two nuclear power stations in Italy.

Crisis Said Looming In Haifa Hospitals

HAIFA, Thursday. — All accident casualties in Western Galilee will be sent to hospitals here from today onwards, as a result of the closure of the Nahariya Hospital.

(The Nahariya Hospital closed today for lack of funds.)

The Rambam Hospital here receives casualties five days a week and the Rothschild Municipal Hospital, the other two days. The Rothschild's new wing, completed over a year ago, has not yet been opened, also for lack of funds.

It was learned from the Rambam Hospital that the extra casualties would make its position critical, as it is already full to capacity. Western Galilee accident victims will have to be admitted at the expense of "ordinary" patients, as no extra room is available.

At the same time, it is pointed out that the longer journey to Haifa may make all the difference between life and death in many cases.

Lights Go On In Tira Streets

TIRA, Thursday. — The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Y. Bar-Yehuda, tonight pressed the switch which flooded the streets of this Little Triangle village with electric light for the first time.

Present were some 600 villagers, local dignitaries, the Director-General of the Ministry of the Interior, Mr. Y. Shilo; the District Commissioner, Mr. J. O. Gohernik, and representatives of the Histadrut Executive and the Ministry Government.

Government grants awarded to minority local councils had been brought up to the level of those awarded to all other councils this year, the Minister stated.

The new street lighting system cost IL70,000 to install, of which IL11,000 had been loaned by the Ministry of Interior and IL59,000 by the Workers' Bank. The Local Council, which was established in 1952, has so far established a water system, a health centre serving the area and a secondary school.

Dutch Cheered Israel Marchers

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Dutch people lined the roads for hours to watch the Israeli soldiers and to cheer them on, said Ahuf-Mishne David Nir, leader of the Israeli Army marching team, on returning from the route-marching competition in Holland.

The men and women soldiers were wearing medals which they had received for their participation. The soldier who had been taken ill in Holland and had been transferred to hospital, arrived together with his comrades.

The team, which returned in an Israeli Air Force plane, had stopped off at Rome to attend the performance of "Faust" at the opera. (Him)

Six Dismissed From Refinery Still Jobless

JERUSALEM, Thursday. — Six of the 12 workers dismissed by the Consolidated Refinery for security reasons by order of the Defence Minister have been unemployed since they had to leave their jobs on March 15.

The six, believed to have Communist affiliations, are breadwinners for families with up to three children and are all veterans of the War of Independence and of the Sinai Campaign.

The Court of Appeal, while upholding the dismissal order, recommended that the men be given alternative permanent employment on conditions not inferior to those they enjoyed at the Refinery.

They thought that it was up to the Haifa Labour Council to make good the recommendations of the Court and the promise of the Prime Minister.

Held For Stealing From Eilat Buffet

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The Tel Aviv police today arrested Y. Bornstein of Eilat, who, they say, has admitted the theft of IL4,000 from the Arkia buffet in Eilat.

The owner of the buffet had complained to the police that IL7,000 was missing after he had left Bornstein and another man from Rehovot in his absence.

The Rehovot suspect was also detained but later released for lack of evidence.

The Israel Oriental Society

at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

A lecture (in English) with slides in colour will be given by

PROFESSOR G. RYCKMANS

Head of the Department of Archaeology, University of Leuven

on "An Archaeologist's Journey Through Saudi Arabia"

at Both Hahatimot, Rehov Ben Gurion, Jerusalem on Sunday, August 4 at 8:30 p.m.

IL 75m. Auxiliary Budget in October

JERUSALEM, Thursday. — The Government will ask the Knesset to approve a supplementary budget of about IL75m. when it reconvenes in October. This was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. Part of the budget will have to be covered by additional taxation.

As reported in The Jerusalem Post on July 24, the Government has already begun its preliminary review of the supplementary budget.

The budget, which will be made public in September, has been made necessary to cover the cost of housing schemes, for which it is estimated that another IL55m. is required. Further allocations are required by the Health Ministry, which needs IL25m. to meet extra demands contingent on mass immigration; the Makor Water Co.; the Palestine Electric Co. and the copper works at Timna.

On the revenue side about IL50m. is derived from the housing loan. It is not yet known what are the other sources of revenue, but there is little doubt that the Government will have to finance at least part of the budget with increased taxes.

Last year's supplementary budget totalled IL75m. as presented to the Knesset on November 30.

Bank Credits Up IL36m. by March

JERUSALEM, Thursday. — Total credits of the commercial banks, including deposits and the Israel Agricultural Bank, were IL288.9 million at the end of March, 1957, as compared with IL265.9m. at the end of March, 1956. This was learned from a report issued yesterday by the Bank of Israel in Jerusalem.

Out of this IL136.7m. or 47.3 per cent was extended to agriculture, IL113.4m. or 38.5 per cent to industry and IL38.8m. or 28.2 per cent to other sectors.

The credits from Government deposits and the Israel Agricultural Bank accounted for IL133.7m. or 38.8 per cent of the total. Of Government credits, IL50.5m. was extended to agriculture, IL53.7m. to industry and IL29.5m. to other sectors.

As compared with December, 1956, total credits in March 1957 outstanding to agriculture, by IL5.5m. in industry by IL2.5m. and to other branches by IL19.5m.

TAX REGISTER TO BE OUT SOON

The taxpayers' register for the year 1956/57 is to be published at the beginning of August, the Finance Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

The Register will contain 100,000 entries in four volumes and will be divided according to districts. Entries will include all wage-earners earning more than IL4,800 a year, and self-employed persons earning more than IL2,400.

Crop Insurance Under Discussion

JERUSALEM, Thursday. — The establishment of a fund to insure farmers against natural disasters is under consideration by the Ministry of Agriculture, it was learned from sources close to the Ministry.

In the first stage the fund will cover growers of cereals, cotton, bananas, and vegetables against frost damage and autumn potatoes against rot. The fund will be operated by the Government and the farmers on an equal basis.

The cotton crop this year is estimated at 2,000 tons, compared with 3,000 tons last year. The increase is mainly due to the greater precautions taken against the boll weevil, which caused the loss of a major part of last year's crop.

However, the pest control campaign undertaken this year raised the costs of production, and prices will be relatively high. The Ministry is to decide on the price shortly, it was learned.

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TEL OR

Les Hommes en Blanc

Investment Scheme In PEC Signed

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An agreement was today signed between Israel Insurance Company and the Palestine Electric Corporation whereby the former are to invest cost of living index or dollar-linked insurance premiums in the P.E.C.

The agreement was signed in the Finance Minister's Office in the Knesset here.

The insurance companies undertook to invest at least IL5m. in the P.E.C. within five years, and to increase their investments to the extent that pegged insurance is accepted by the public.

Present at the signing were Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Finance Minister; Mr. M. Bader, Director-General of the Ministry of Development; Mr. A. Sharir, on behalf of the insurance companies, and Mr. Y. Peles, General Manager of the P.E.C.

The agreement is to be submitted in a few days time to the P.E.C. Board of Directors for ratification.

IL300m. Need by New Moshavim — Eshkol

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Some IL300m. are needed during the next three years for the consolidation of new moshavim, of which only IL5m. is to be provided by the Government, in the coming year, Mr. Levi Eshkol, Finance Minister, said at a meeting of new settlement representatives here today.

A total of IL500m. had been invested in the settlement of 32,000 families on the land since the establishment of the State.

The meeting was called by the Trust Hamshavim and was addressed by Mr. Kadish Loos, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. S. Dayan, M.K.; and Mr. A. Asaf, Deputy Minister of Education.

First Britannia Due in Fortnight

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — El Al personnel and installations are geared here for the arrival of the first Britannia aircraft which is due in about two weeks.

Work is proceeding at full speed on enlarging the hangar and maintenance workshops for the new aircraft, though it will be some time before the task is completed, minute-by-minute time-table for further training of ground and air crews on the aircraft has been worked out by El Al's newly-equipped company at Lydda.

The company is also to build new offices here to replace the present ones dispersed in bungalows.

Mr. Moshe Carmel, Minister of Transport, said yesterday that El Al's three Britannias will operate on the European lines in October, and on the transatlantic routes in January.

Mr. Carmel was leaving by El Al for a three-week tour of El Al's franchises in Europe and the U.S. to inspect and organization arrangements required for the new aircraft. (Him)

TAXI DRIVER KILLED NEAR KIRYAT GAT

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A taxi driver, the Arya taxi company, Fami Mendel, 40, of Tel Aviv, was killed instantly today when his taxi overturned on the Kastina road, north of Kiryat Gat.

The seven passengers, who included Mr. Y. Nur-Gela, former Israeli delegate to Mixed Armistice Commissions, were only slightly injured.

F.D.R. — A portrait of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by the Israeli artist Shmuel Tokar, in his unique stone technique which simulates marble, will be presented to the Franklin Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, New York, on Saturday by the Farband Labour Zionist Order.

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Love Was Her Sin

Lourie Appointed Envoy to Canada

Mr. Arthur Lourie, Assistant Director General of the Foreign Ministry, has been appointed Ambassador to Canada, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced yesterday. Mr. Lourie is to leave for Ottawa in September. He succeeds Mr. Michael Comay.

The Ambassador-Designate was born Johannesburg in 1903. He was educated at the Universities of Capetown, Cambridge and Harvard, and is a Barrister at Law (Inner Temple).

Mr. Lourie has served as Political Secretary of the Jewish Agency and of the American Zionist Emergency Council. He was Director of the New York Office of the Jewish Agency and a member of the U.N. General Assembly.

From 1948 to 1953 Mr. Lourie served as Consul General of Israel in New York and Deputy Head of the Permanent Delegation of Israel to the U.N. with the rank of Minister (1952).

He was a member of the Israel Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly from 1948-1952 and in 1952 and was Assistant Director General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs from 1954 to 1957.

Mr. Lourie is married and has two children.

Darom Minister To Yugoslavia

Mr. Avraham Darom, Diplomatic Representative of Israel in Athens, has been appointed Minister to Yugoslavia.

He takes the place of Mr. Arye Levit, who will be returning home towards the end of August as Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Darom is expected to arrive in Belgrade early in September.

NEW HEAD FOR U.S. CONSULATE IN CAPITAL

The U.S. Consul General in Jerusalem, Mr. William E. Cole, is to leave on Sunday for Khartoum to take up a similar post.

He will be succeeded by Mr. Albert Franklin, who arrived in Jerusalem on Wednesday. Mr. Franklin formerly served with the Department of State in Washington.

\$240,000 Bequest To Hebrew U.

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — The late Abraham Lubell, who amassed a fortune in the garment industry before his death in 1955 at the age of 81, bequeathed \$240,000 to the Hebrew University. It was disclosed today.

The funds have been earmarked by the executors of the estate towards the erection of a building to house the University's Faculty of Agriculture. The building will be named in memory of the donor's parents.

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Weatherman Sees No Break in Heat

Very little relief from the present heat wave was forecast by the weatherman last night.

Although temperatures in Jerusalem fell yesterday by three degrees from the season's high of 34, on Wednesday, it was the only spot in the country with a noteworthy variation. Hottest places yesterday were Eilat — 40 degrees; Tiberias — 40; Beerseba — 34 and Mount Canaan — 34.

Moreover, he says that such temperatures are perfectly normal for August.

West Warned of Russian Threat In Trend Toward Military Dictatorship

By Harry S. Truman

I DO not think we should allow our hopes and determined pursuit of peace to be influenced by the grim alternatives which seem now to confront the Russian people—a choice of evils—military or political dictatorship.

We of the West must be careful not to encourage, by word or action, the Russian people to assume that a military dictatorship could be any more helpful to them, or to peace, than any of the other personal rivals for Stalin's mantle.

Until the Russian people themselves are awakened to the fact that they and they alone ought to have direct power and control over their government, the world will continue to be distrustful of any Russian government.

In the present phase of the continuing struggle for power in the Kremlin, there are, at the beginning, it seems to me, of a dominant role of the military in shaping Russian policy. For the first time since the Bolshevik revolution, a professional military leader is having a decisive voice. Khrushchev, having survived as the leading figure, had to call on the aid of Marshal Zhukov in order to purge Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganovich. What is more revealing is the fact that Marshal Zhukov, a professional soldier, undertook to make a statement of high policy, presuming to speak in the name of all the Russian people and the Communist Party.

I think we should watch closely political developments in Russia following this last eruption, as this may very well be the beginning of a historic trend. Whenever political dictatorships become involved in internal struggles for power, military dictatorships inevitably result. This pattern runs throughout history from Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar and Napoleon Bonaparte after the French Revolution, as well as Hitler and Mussolini.

Whether or not Marshal Zhukov eventually assumes control of Russia, or shares power with Khrushchev, the man he saved, the fact is that any dictatorship, whether by one man or a clique, in uniform or out, is government imposed from the top instead of a government of the people.

The free world has to deal with the Russians as best it can for the peace of the world depends upon it. By our standards any dictatorship is abhorrent. And I would be against any attempt to be taken in by a military figure, especially one who only recently was associated with the savage repression of a bid for freedom in Hungary and Poland.

We are so anxious for peace that I can understand some of our statements being tempted to grasp at straws. But we ought not to be deluded into premature or unwarranted compromise. Our strong position should be maintained.

With patience and firmness I believe that the U.S. can maintain world peace and, in time, reduce the burden of armaments. But I would remind our statement of the broken promises and exasperating behavior of the Kremlin. We have tried and should keep on trying every reasonable approach to get the



ZHUKOV... "a decisive voice"

Russians to cooperate in the shaping of a peaceful world. But what makes the prospects of cooperation so difficult is that we have to deal with a clique and not a people, a clique that does not believe in honoring its contracts. And this clique—in the Kremlin—no matter how often it may change faces—is concerned primarily with perpetuating itself as masters of Russia while seeking to be masters of the world.

For more than a decade Molotov was the symbol and the evil genius of the stubborn, unreasonable, ruthless Russian policy. Molotov used to work desperately to destroy any agreements that were made between Stalin, as the head of the Russian government, and the free countries of the world. I found that whenever I personally negotiated with Stalin, I had less trouble getting agreements with him. But Molotov would always intervene to see that these agreements were never kept.

On my very first meeting with Molotov, a few days after I became President, I pointed out to him that our difficulties with Russia were not a matter of "yes" or "no," but a matter of "when" and "how." He said, "Keep your agreements, and you will be talked to like that."

It was clear to me then that Molotov was a serious stumbling block to any approach of good faith in our dealings with Russia. Experience showed that he never wanted any agreements. His role was to foster tensions and anxieties in the world.

Stalin, on the other hand, occasionally appeared to be more accommodating, amenable, and there were times I hoped that I could get along with him, and said so. But Stalin, too, was of the same cynical school of political tyrants, and he also ran out on his agreements, while posing as a more flexible and peace-seeking statesman. Stalin used Molotov to cover up his own intentions, as every man in the Kremlin even if he appears to be his own spokesman, and inclined to be friendly, will always resort to devious means to maintain power and seek world domination. That, unfortunately, is the nature of the Soviet dictatorship. As long as there is

that their system of government is based on idealism and that ours is based on materialism. The Russian rulers believe in the control of the individual by the government. That is just as plain as it can be. But our system of government is based on individual freedom and the welfare of the people comes first.

Despite what has happened of late in the ruling clique of Russia, they continue to have the effrontery to say that they know what best for their people. But when they undertake to decide what is best for the Hungarian and Polish people and the people of other satellites, they become dangerous to mankind, and let us make sure that they do not intrude and tell us what is best for the rest of us to do.

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WATER SKIING ON RED SEA



Oscar Friedman, dogan of Eilat's tourist guides, has just introduced water-skiing to Eilat. Now equipped with a launch, his first experiment was from behind a jeep. In the background is the still uncompleted new hotel.

British Left Comes to Life

"Intellectuals are in the news again. And a damned good thing. The news fact that the word is based about wondering, argumentatively, scornfully—reveals that once again there is an awakening that society is not a self-regulating mechanism, but needs a direction, and people to give it one."

By W. Z. Laqueur

WHAT with the delayed impact of the Khrushchev speech, Hungary and all that the British left-wing intelligentsia has been in a state of ferment for the past few months; this is the first time in many years that there are real discussions about basic issues.

New periodicals such as the "Universities and Left Review," "The New Reasoner," "Forum," and others have come into being. This new intellectualism is not a new movement, but a new phase of the old one. It is a new phase of the old one, but a new phase nonetheless.

The fact that the ferment is confined to intellectuals is more than a little disturbing. For while there has been a mass movement of intellectuals from the Communist party, the working-class elements have been relatively untouched by recent events. This may be a cause for quiet satisfaction in the C.P. leadership, which has been arguing all along that intellectuals are wavering people who ought not to be relied upon, for they are likely to turn "traitors" in time of crisis.

The real reason, of course, is somewhat different. As another contributor to the discussion on "Socialism and the Intellectuals" has put it: "There is a prevalent idea among militant workers' class sections that the intellectual is a parasite who is not contributing anything to the real need—a struggle against a particular government, employer or policy, and the campaign around a day-to-day socialist platform. Probably at so long since the British workers' class began independent political action has the working class had so little interest in ideas and discussions as over the past few years. They see, so encouraged to see, all honest thinking as betrayal."

And another prominent former Communist criticizes his party for "demanding everything from intellectuals for the sake of stamping 'locking to Daily Worker' selling—except honest intellectual work." These men and women tend to regard as outright dishonest those few intellectuals that still try to explain away the official C.P. line, for naivete is no longer an excuse after last year's events.

But what about the "militant working class elements"? It seems to be a fact, and one that opens disturbing perspectives for the future, that people engaged in physical labour usually do not have the time, the opportunity or the training continuously to re-examine their stand and the party's, on basic issues in the

light of current events. They lack the knowledge, and they do not get the necessary information. Few Communist workers have the time and the strength to read more than one newspaper after a day's work in a factory; and if this newspaper happens to be the "Daily Worker" (or Pravda) there is of course no particular reason to worry about the state of affairs.

This is a generalization, and like all generalizations it is only half true. There are of course individual workers who have been profoundly disturbed by developments in the Communist world. But these are, unfortunately, the small minority in the Communist camp and not representative of the rank and file.

The debate in intellectual circles has centered around two basic questions: Was Stalinism a deviation from Communism—an external element deflecting the main stream—or a natural outgrowth? In other words, is Marxism inspired and how can socialist thought be diverted from the stagnant waters of Stalinism?

Two Trends There are two main trends in this discussion. One group, consisting chiefly of recent ex-Communists (E. P. Thompson, for instance, in the "New Reasoner" group) admit that "everything that has been examined, discarded and questioned is Leninism and questioning the Leninist line is the only way to the truth." But once cleaned, the values of Communism, the faith in the fundamental humanist content of Communism should be reaffirmed.

"The Czech Communist Party (after 1945) was completely dominated by the Nazis, whose layers of leadership were annihilated. The post-1945 party was not made up of Poles (as is the case here) but of Czechs and former inmates of the concentration camps together with the remnants of the party's past record. Even this party was subject to the pressure and distortion from the Russian generals, politicians and police. In such a historical context, it is true to say that Czech Stalinism grew out of Communism."

The author implies, of course, that a party purged of the time-servers and the ex-Nazi agents would be worthy of general support. But many others do not accept the abstraction of Stalinism from Communism.

"What, in Communism, do create a new line to call it? 'What?' asks another critic, Charles Taylor. 'Just Stalinism!' or 'Just Leninism!'—perhaps something of Marx as well? I believe that these questions need to be answered in all honesty before we rush to dissociate ourselves from everything that the anti-Communist has said."

There is a similar dispute on the reappraisal of Marxism in the first issue of "Forum." Harold Reynolds strongly opposes the "Stalinist falsification and vulgarization" of Marxism and does not believe in the dictatorship of a single party. But on the whole "Marxism has emerged from the recent fray with flying colours. Marxist analysis alone has predicted, often in remarkable detail, the recent events."

The "New Reasoner" group unites prominent ex-Communists of recent vintage such as Hyman Levy, E. J. Hobsbawm, Bayle Thompson and yesterday's pillars of the "Daily Worker" such as Peter Fryer and Malcolm McLaren. The "Forum" group has not so far a distinct character of its own; it does not aim to displace any existing organization or journal but to give a new impetus to research and discussion on the Left.

Others take a less sanguine view and no longer wish to label themselves "Marxists." "Forum," says that as Marxists have always insisted on the unity of theory and practice, the profound errors in the writings of the "Daily Worker" (or Pravda) are of course no particular reason to worry about the state of affairs.

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1957's Immigrants Enjoy New Treatment

By Gerdin Luft

Professional Skills Secure Better Conditions

time has been wasted and arrangements made under incorrect assumptions.

The Coastal Belt, practically closed to newcomers during the past few years, has been thrown open to newcomers with skills. Newcomers used to be transferred straight to Beerseba, to Eilat, to the Lachish area, to hill regions. Only there could they expect shelter and the various services which they needed for themselves and for their children, and only there could they get work, even emergency jobs for 12 days a month. As many of the newcomers from the Moslem countries lacked skill, which there was no point in directing them to the densely populated coastal belt. If emergency projects were needed to keep them going in any case, it appeared more useful to spend the money from public funds on building roads in outlying places or on planting forests.

The current immigration, on the other hand, includes a larger proportion of highly skilled people for whom room can be found in an economy which has expanded rapidly in the past few years and was starved for all kinds of skills. The ban has therefore been lifted and immigrant housing schemes, both permanent and temporary, are going up near Tel Aviv and Haifa as well as in development areas.

Another characteristic feature of the new absorption policy has been to broaden the scope of the so-called "Anglo-Saxon section" of the Absorption Department, created to look after people from Western countries. Hostels used to be set up to tide newcomers from English-speaking countries over their first few months in the country; special housing schemes were built for them; Patwa tried to find them adequate jobs and to give them information about living conditions.

This "Anglo-Saxon section" was the butt of many attacks. Why, said the defenders of equality, should a man coming from the U.S. or from England get a special treatment? The answer was, of course, that otherwise he would not come to Israel; that the country was in need of better trained people; that it was cheaper to run hostels and build decent houses for them than to pay thousands of dollars to foreign experts who stayed only for a year or two; but the criticism never died down, and the Section was happy when it could show that its Anglo-Saxons included immigrants from South America, and later from parts of North Africa as well.

Now the Section has been enlarged to take in everyone who is an "intellectual," be he from Egypt, Iraq or Europe. Patwa has moved to well-appointed offices where the queues of waiting people sometimes grow frighteningly long. The men in line speak many languages. Whoever wants to have a close-up view of the new type of immigrant should spend some time in these offices.

Sheets of Documents All the people who arrive here are armed with sheets of papers. They take them out carefully one by one—university diploma, employ-

ers' certificates, professional documents—for they are the evidence of their right to better housing, bigger loans and adequate jobs. The immigrants are accompanied by relatives who serve as interpreters—the younger arrivals often do not understand even Yiddish—and outline the sort of help that is required.

The first thing which strikes the observer at such interviews is lack of nervousness on the part of the staff. They manage to give their wholly undivided attention to each applicant and to make him feel as if they had only him to deal with, a remarkable achievement when one remembers how many people are waiting outside.

The second impression is the complexity of the job. The applicant must be judged by the evidence that he submits as well as by what one can judge of his personality, but the man who interviews him also requires a comprehensive knowledge of job openings, together with personal contacts with enterprises and institutions. The third impression is that the immigrant is often spared the need to ask for something—housing, a loan, room in a hostel, because these are suggested to him.

All this, of course, might change if the pressure on the offices should grow unbearable. It was far easier to place professional newcomers last winter than it is now. More than 200 doctors have arrived in Israel since October, for instance. In the beginning it was easy to advise them. Hospitals, clinics, scientific institutions had openings. The Jewish Agency was generous with help. But the country is small. There are still places for physicians in outlying areas, but very few in the heart of the country. People who move in immigrant circles already tell unpleasant tales of bitterness, of disappointments, of charges that "nothing is being done for them."

There can be no two opinions about one point: never was so much money and individual care lavished upon immigrants. When the Jews from Germany arrived in the thirties they relied first of all on their own "Landesmannschaft" which created an efficient organization to give advice, information, help, loans and find jobs. Many among the newcomers had money of their own in addition to a trade, skill or profession. If they were unable to work at it they bowed to necessity and the pressure of Zionist ideology, and went to raise chickens and plant orange groves. Despite all that, they were told times without number that they demanded too much, that conditions had been much more uncomfortable in the 'twenties.

Today the Jewish Agency has imposed an informal taboo on the ideology of "Kibbutz," "when came here." It is no longer considered fair to tell the immigrant how lucky he has been to find such an experienced organization to take care of him, and to arrive in a country which has already been so well developed by the exertions of the pioneers who came before him; for it is understood that such tales which go to the backs of the "Yokkes" up more than 20 years ago, would fall on deaf ears among the newcomers of 1957.

For these men and women arrive after seeing the world crash about their ears twice in their lifetime. Experienced Agency officials stress again and again the value of this immigration wave, its immense drive and capability, its high training. But they also admit that psychologically we have not experienced so many difficulties with newcomers since the D.P.s came. People who have to run for their lives twice in one generation have few illusions left, especially if they have lost not only their position and livelihood but their beliefs as well.

Propaganda Resented It must also be realized that most of the newcomers did not know anything about Israel before their arrival and that the little information which they did have was often distorted. The responsibility of those who make first contact with newcomers is therefore immense and the common brand of propaganda is often resented.

A word must be said here about the influence of relatives and friends, who are of course a great help but may clash with official policy. How many Israelis would advise their friends to settle in Dimona rather than Tel Aviv? Many interventions by relatives with Agency officials revolve around this all-important issue. The newcomer also quickly learns that one of the most important weapons in the fight for a job is "pull" and Agency men relate with a rueful smile to tales about the notes which butter their desks, often from people in high places, with requests that such-and-such an immigrant be accorded special treatment. The newcomers have contacts and they use them.

Agency officials themselves often try to cut through the endless red tape of their own organization. Conscious of the immigrant's desperate anxiety to get through the endless formalities involved in securing housing and various services, they try to help by intervening personally here and there. This might be made unnecessary by simplifying work methods and improving coordination, but there is no time for thorough reform since these methods are constantly having to be improvised or modified to fit changing conditions.

Assigning Housing Why does the Agency take unending pains with individuals? Why are the loans bigger this time, and why is even temporary housing better? The question has been asked bitterly by former immigrants, especially from Eastern countries. When houses which had been earmarked for former members dwellers were assigned to immigrants from Europe the cry of discrimination grew very loud indeed. Agency officials affirm that there is no such thing, point out that they re-assigned houses built by former immigrants because they had no place at all to put the new ones; that there were cases of members who refused to move into other housing because they had become used to the old place and did not want to pay higher rent.

All this may be true but it does not give the whole answer. The new immigrants are getting better care because a substantial proportion among them possess skills which must not be wasted; because a scientist or a doctor is more likely to pay back a bigger loan than the unskilled labourer and because he cannot work properly in a hut or without light and water.

There is another point. Some of the newcomers might decide to leave if they are disappointed. It is not so much that the passports of European specialists allow them to return to the countries they left within a certain time limit; we compete with much richer countries, including Britain and the U.S.A. in trying to attract well-known scientists from among the Hungarian refugees to come here, and many may still prefer richer opportunities elsewhere. Now that they have come, we must give them jobs. It is significant that someone has already suggested that if there are not enough positions for all the scientists we should build new institutions for them. This would be a great tax on strength, but now that we have filled the obvious gaps we are in fact creating jobs for certain people.

The flood of skills which has been rushing in has proved overwhelming. It has even had its repercussions among prospective immigrants in English-speaking countries, who have been proceeding systematically with their professional training with a view to the country's needs and making the necessary contacts and enquiries through Patwa, only to find that in the meantime there has been a landslide that has come as a surprise to everyone.

This is the second of a series of articles. The first appeared yesterday.

... and in Cigarettes

ASHKELON — is one of the achievements of South African Jewry, who have turned barren dunes into a flourishing and prosperous Garden City. £1,250,000 were invested by the South African Jewish Appeal and in cooperation with the Government, a scientifically planned, modern township with 800 comfortable housing units, hotels, a commercial centre, workshops and large public gardens, has been built. Ashkelon has become the district capital of the Northern Negev. Its beautiful beach and the unique excavations and nearby antiquities have turned Ashkelon into a favourite holiday resort for Israelis as well as foreign tourists.

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DEPARTURES: AUGUST 4—AUGUST 10, 1957

FROM TEL-AVIV AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. 8.30	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York	
AS. 6	8.30	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
10.30	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome	

Date	Time	Company	Destination
MON. 8.30	EL AL	Istanbul	
AS. 5	10.30	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
10.30	C.T.F./B.E.A.	Nice, Athens, Milan, London	

Date	Time	Company	Destination
TUES. 8.30	AIR FRANCE	Tokyo, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo	
AS. 6	9.45	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
9.45	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Munich, Amsterdam	
10.30	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam	

Date	Time	Company	Destination
WED. 8.30	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Zurich, Vienna, Koper, Trieste, Rome, Brussels, London, New York	
AS. 7	8.30	EL AL	Yok
11.30	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York, Mexico	
11.30	EL AL	Zurich, Paris	

Date	Time	Company	Destination
THUR. 8.30	AIR FRANCE	Tokyo	
AS. 8	11.30	EL AL	Istanbul
11.30	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels	
12.30	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam	
12.30	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris	
13.30	EL AL	Rome	

Date	Time	Company	Destination
FRI. 8.30	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich	
AS. 9	10.30	C.T.F./B.E.A.	Nice, Athens, Rome, London
10.30	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York	
10.30	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
WED. 10.30	CYPRINE	Nice, Athens, Rome, London	

FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
TUESDAY August 6	2.30	HEBEL	Naples, Marseille
THURSDAY August 8	2.30	LARNACA	Larnaca, Pireas, Bari
WEDNESDAY August 7	2.30	PAGE	Larnaca, Naples, Marseille

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Exciting Miss Universe Contest

By Paul Kohn

THE Miss Universe contest, held annually at Long Beach, California, proved an exciting affair this year, with its stars, swims, chesses, and Cadillacs and Catalina bathing costumes reaching from coast to coast, and even beyond.

For the first time, two Latin American beauties won the top two places, but the sensation was that Miss U.S.A. was disqualified and her "natural successor" was not allowed into the finals. A debut was announced on the first balloting in the finals, and the young lady who won the second ballot, was later almost disqualified.

Miss Israel, 18-year-old Tel Aviv High School girl Atara Barzilai, received lots of compliments but finished among the "also rans."

Declared the most beautiful Miss of this planet was a statuesque 26-36-38 17-year-old brunette from Lima, "Miss Peru." A dark-as-coffee Miss Brazil finished second and a very blonde Miss England third. Miss Cuba was fourth and Miss Germany fifth.

Actually it was our Atara who started the publicity ball of the contest, rolling. She was the first of the lovelies from about 20 countries to arrive here and adorned the middle pages of the New York paper, before any of the others. Her arrival caused quite a commotion at Idlewild airport, dressed flamboyantly as she was in a black, heavily embroidered dress, a flaming red head-dress, and long coal-black hair, and lots of Yeminite jewelry. Her vital statistics are 35-25-35, proportioned over five feet six inches. She had trouble with the customs, having brought presents for many Mayors of this continent.

Miss Israel shook the local photographers, not heeding their requests to show a little more leg. But she startled reporters even more when she said she did not want to be a film star, but to study bacteriology. All of the other beauties who arrived here (with the exception of Miss Iceland) proclaimed they wanted to be actresses or models. Nevertheless, the newspaper wrote of Miss Israel, "If Hollywood talent scouts are seeking a young woman, charming, intelligent, with excellent looks, a good voice and form, they will have their search narrowed a great deal if they contact Miss Israel."

The spotlight of this year's Miss Universe contest fell on the young woman who was crowned Miss Maryland and followed through to become Miss U.S.A. Strongly tipped to capture for America the Miss Universe title for the

second year running, she was disqualified when it was discovered that she was married.

Meanwhile Miss Utah, in second place behind Miss Maryland, produced some wide smiles when she was named the new Miss U.S.A. and given all the prizes that went with it, which included a contract with a cosmetics firm, a trip to Europe and a house trailer. But she burst into sobs when she was told that she could not enter the finals of the contest, not having competed against the international beauties to reach the semi-finals.

Finals night was tense.

than ever before. Peru's Gladys Zender was about to be crowned Miss Universe when the organizers found that she was not yet 18. But in the end she retained the title, after it was confirmed that in Peru a girl is considered 18 if she is over 17 and a half.

More tangible things than fame were showered upon the new Miss Universe. Among them are a \$5,000 contract for a personal appearance tour of the United States, a \$5,000 offer from a cosmetics company for a tour outside of the U.S., a car, a fox stole, a pearl necklace and so forth.

Handwriting Tells All

By Sarah Weiss

MUCH has recently been written about the misdeeds of pupils in our High Schools. Though much has been done by the teachers, or could have been done by psychologists and parents, we feel that a graphological analysis could have helped in establishing the right contact or access to the pupil and his character.

Graphological analysis in itself is not new. It is among the oldest psychological applications of the study of personality and was widely used before the advent of psychoanalysis, social anthropology and projective techniques.

Interest in handwriting as an expression of personality is really as old as the use of writing itself. The first known systematic attempts to study handwriting as a test procedure were made by J.H. Michon, who introduced graphology to the world in 1872.

The high regard in which graphology is held in Switzerland, where it is used more frequently as a test procedure than the Rorschach test and other projective techniques, is due to the thorough training provided for students of graphology in that country. In a number of universities and technical colleges and is finding ever-increasing application in the practical study of daily life. In England and still more in Germany, Holland or France, men of business, teachers and medical practitioners are finding it valuable ally in their professional sphere. Many of the largest commercial concerns make it a practice to submit to a graphologist the handwritings of applicants for important posts.

Graphology is used in progressive schools to discover the causes which influence the mental growth of backward children. Medical men use it as means of diagnosis in cases of irritation of the central nervous system and it is widely and increasingly employed in the civil and criminal courts. A school teacher might look

at a handwriting as individual expression, which today he judges bad. Criminologists might, when glancing at it, view a criminal as mentally disturbed and the social worker, might be able to discern whether the "case" is in need of more specialized aid. Youth counsellors may discern in time the sexually unbalanced youth, who otherwise might become a menace to society.

To the psychologist, perhaps more than to other specialists, handwriting analysis can be most valuable. It is a diagnostic aid which facilitates a quicker and easier plan of treatment.

In a country like ours, which has progressed so fast in other fields, why should we be backward in our use of graphology as an educational aid which has proved so helpful in other countries? It should be used in our schools as an auxiliary science and taught as a subject in teachers' schools. A teacher who is trained in it will have a better understanding of the children's problems when he corrects their homework, and by spotting talents as well as disturbances in it he can be more helpful to the children.

One of the main interests to world buyers attending these London shows lies in the British fabric used. The couture collections act as an introduction of new weaves to world markets.

The most popular novelty move is to be as the mohair. Mohair appears sometimes as a novelty, sometimes as a fall and then again shaggy, but also in a fine form which John Cavanaugh turns into a sapphire blue late-day sheath dress.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bal-Haim

HEAD of the House, who had to be taken to the hospital upon the arrival of the first group of children for their summer holidays, is now back in the fold. Personally I would have thought that the middle of a summer school was not the best place to choose for a period of rest and quiet but he says that nothing could be noisier than the hospital and that the children will cheer him up. Even if they do get up at six in the morning and play football their enthusiasm is easier to bear than the crash of bed-pans and the rumble of trolleys at that hour.

HE says that a hospital is not a place for a sick person. One needs to be in full possession of one's physical and nervous strength in order to withstand the tremendous effort required to retain one's balance. He didn't object so much to the four am washing as to the fact that the rest of the day was planned out to preclude the possibility of catching up on lost sleep.

NOT one half hour went by without its small attendant duties. Whether it was the arrival of the doctor, something like the visit of the head of a foreign state flanked by first and second secretaries, couriers, assistants and a host of other simple popping in of a thermometer, thus ensuring the patient is never bored and keeping him on the alert waiting for what is going to happen next. A couple of weeks of this and the patient really needs a holiday.

HIS biggest complaint, however, was the way that the hospital personnel, though charming and competent, can never be persuaded to answer even the simplest question about health. To find out how he was more difficult than getting military information from an army cookman. Apparently they believe that laymen are not to be trusted with even the most casual details of an illness. Heaven alone knows what they might do if they knew a blood count or a temperature. Write a book about it maybe, or broadcast it on Kol Zion Lagala.

IN order to find out what was the matter with him we had to enlist the help of several outside doctors with whom we have some pull (like their having been at school with our aunts) and then ask them to make liaison with someone on the inside who could even up a medical conference or snatch a quick look at a chart and relay the results back to us.

NO such devious means are needed at home where all the children drop in on him and discuss his symptoms with him and give him advice according to who in their family had this or something similar. They delight in his progress and report the arrival of the doctor with great interest, and can hardly wait till he comes out to tell him what treatment and medicine to try. Lili, who is 13, says he is the sweetest man she has ever met with the exception of her own father, puts on her best dress before her evening call on him and urges him not to be about too much but to get up and come swimming with her. As it would not have occurred to me to apply this adjective to him I see there is plenty the children have to teach me.

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